

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1897—SIXTEEN PAGES. SINGLE FIVE CENTS.

ON TRAIL OF JONES

Irish Members Will Ask for Inquiry Into Police Spy Funds.

TIM HEALY INTENDS TO RAISE A DEBATE

Michael Davitt Says There is Evidence to Convict the Informer.

SUGGESTED ASQUITH'S ASSASSINATION

Agent of Scotland Yard Tried Hard to Promote a Dynamite Plot.

OPINIONS DIVIDED ON RHODES' ACTS

Landowning and Aristocratic Classes Praise His Daring—Four Months in the London Fog—Kaiser Friendly to Poulney Bigelow.

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LONDON, Jan. 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) The breaking of the peace of the House of Commons, probably on Monday, on an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech by Mr. Healy demanding a parliamentary inquiry into the administration of the secret service fund, out of which police spies like Jones are paid.

Michael Davitt, who intends to take a prominent part in the debate, said to a World representative today: "We have enough evidence of incitement to crime by Jones in Ireland and of Scotland Yard's complicity in the plot to warrant us in demanding that Jones shall be placed on trial. We also have knowledge of communications which passed between Scotland Yard and the Irish police headquarters in Dublin castle showing that Scotland Yard tried to induce the Irish police to give Jones facilities for promoting a dynamite conspiracy in Ireland. But for once the Irish police declined such overtures.

"My special information on the Ivory case compels me to believe that Ivory was an innocent dupe of a gang of police agents." Mr. F. P. Taylor, Q. C., who defended Ivory, being asked by a World representative whether Ivory believed that he had been led into a trap by Tynan, Kearney and Haines, replied: "Ivory is a simple, honest fellow, slow to believe evil of his friends. He is very reserved in expressing an opinion of these three men, but I can safely say that he is doubtful of their integrity. Beyond that I cannot say. It is not my own opinion from my knowledge of the case I may tell you that the entire evidence covers them with suspicion of having played Ivory false."

Mr. McIntyre, the former district attorney of New York, who came over to assist in the defense of Ivory, said to a World reporter: "I had to formally take service as clerk to an attorney in London in order to qualify for admission to the jail to see Ivory. Until I did that the home secretary absolutely refused to give me permission. I believe that the reason the government abandoned the prosecution was because Informer Jones had bolted from the care of his Scotland Yard colleagues and refused to appear on the witness stand."

"ASSASSINATE ASQUITH." An American witness who came over with Lawyer McIntyre was prepared to testify that Jones said in a meeting of the Irish National Alliance: "It is useless to ask the release of political prisoners by meetings. Let us assassinate Asquith, and that will quickly open the prison doors."

SEES NO OFFICIALS

Senator Wolcott Not Entirely Satisfied with His Visit to England.

NO CHANGE IN THE SILVER SITUATION

England Makes Preparations for Another Advance on Khartoum.

WILL SEND 10,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS

Rudely Resents the Closing of a Private Park.

BREAK LOCKS AND GAIN ADMITTANCE

Place Had Been Open to Public on Sundays for Time Immemorial—Denial that the Queen's Health is Breaking.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is rumored that Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who has been visiting England in the interest of bimetallism, is not quite satisfied with the results of his inquiries here. He has been delayed in meeting people owing to their absence from town, and, of course, he could not be received by the marquis of Salisbury because he had no official credentials. The bimetallic league, however, has given Senator Wolcott the heartiest reception, and Sir Henry Howards, conservative member of Parliament for the northwestern division of Manchester, who was the British delegate to the monetary conference at Brussels in 1892, and Lord Aldenham, senior partner in the firm of Antony, Gibbs & Sons, bankers and merchants, and formerly a governor, now a director of the Bank of England, have had long interviews with the senator and are aiding him in every way possible.

Senator Wolcott finds that the position here remains unchanged from the time of the Brussels conference—namely, that the British government and the House of Commons are committed to do all in their power to secure by international agreement the stable monetary par of the exchange of gold and silver. The Bank of England is still willing to keep a fifth of its reserve in silver bars. But in spite of the willingness of Great Britain, which has been expressed to Senator Wolcott, to bring the mints of India into any international agreement, Great Britain under no circumstances will take the initiative in calling a new conference, or in offering to release the Irish political prisoners, which called for a heated defense of the action of the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, upon the part of Mr. Balfour, who declared Sir Henry's attack was an indignity upon the honor of the whole treasury bench and meant that he himself and his colleagues were unworthy to lead the party, the debates in the Commons had been tedious and only enlivened by an amusing incident on Thursday when Sir Wilfrid Lawson, radical member of the Commons, and a member of Cumberland, depicted British legislators in the grotesque position of breaking the laws of the country daily. Sir Wilfrid questioned the attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., regarding the sale of liquor within the precincts of the House. Sir Richard had to reply, amid a continuous roar of laughter, that after a profound inquiry into the matter, he had come to the conclusion that the sale of liquor within the precincts of the House was illegal, and that he intended to pass a bill to exempting the House from the licensing law. The followers of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who incidentally is president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, are jubilant at the attorney general's admission, and it is hinted they intended to file an information against the speaker. But they are not likely to carry out the threat.

When the question of alleged overtaxation of Ireland comes up for discussion the Scotch members intend to suggest that the financial position of Scotland be included in the inquiry.

Battle with Yagui Indians. CHIHUAHUA, Mex., Jan. 23.—The battle of here, in the heart of the Sierra Madre range, a large force of rural guards yesterday had a battle with a band of Yagui Indians who had started out on their winter raids of pillage and murder against the farmers and miners of that section. The Indians had already murdered all the members of two families and were about to make a raid and an attempt to sack the village of Rosales when the force of rural guards or state troops arrived at the place in response to a message and made the attack on the Indians. The fight was a desperate one and resulted in five soldiers being killed.

Parliament is Prognosed. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 23.—Parliament has been formally prorogued until the 8th of March next.

SYMPHONY IN WHITE

Beautiful Gown Causes a Sensation at Emperor William's Court.

IT IS WORN BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN

Costume of Satin with Gold Embroidery and Silver Tinsel.

NISET IS RESPLENDENT IN UNIFORM

Court Functions This Winter to Be Very Numerous and Brilliant.

SOCIALISTS HEARD FROM ONCE MORE

Protest Against Proposal of Berlin Town Council to Spend Twenty Thousand Marks on Memorial of William I.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—This year's presentation at court was more brilliant and was marked by a larger attendance than for many years past. Both the native and foreign presentees at Wednesday's ceremony included a number of distinguished people. The toilettes of the women were specially brilliant, and it was generally agreed that Mrs. H. G. Squires, wife of the account secretary of the United States embassy, wore the most beautiful gown and created a sensation. Her costume consisted of a dress of white satin, with gold embroidery and silver tinsel, ornamented with pink roses whose chalices sparkled with dew drops represented by diamonds. The train was of gold brocade.

The United States ambassador, Edwin F. Uhl, as one of the latest comers, was presented last, with the French ambassador, the Duke of Noailles. A number of other Americans were present, including Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, the United States naval attaché, and Prof. Guy V. Thompson, of Yale and Mrs. Thompson, recently Miss Uhl, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jones of Washington, Misses Uhl and Ullman of Chicago and Miss Amy Hancock. Among the members of the aristocracy presented were the Princess Lyanarre, Princess and her daughter, Countess Jane Lyanar.

Emperor William was resplendent in uniform, wearing all his Prussian orders. Both he and the empress wore the orange ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle. The empress was dressed in a gown with a train of silver brocade.

The court functions this winter will be very numerous and brilliant. A special feature will be a reception ball, the details for which were drawn at the instance of the emperor by Prof. von Heyden. They faithfully represent the costumes of 1797. The function is in honor of the centenary of his grandfather.

Emperor William gave his annual dinner to the members of the diplomatic corps on Thursday last. At the table Mr. Uhl was seated at a considerable distance from his majesty, who, however, conversed cordially with him on non-political subjects during the evening.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

- 1. Ivory's Case and English Police. Wolcott's Mission Not a Success. American Beauty at Germany's Court. Omaha's Sixth Field in the Banks. 2. Exposition Site Still Unsettled. Claims Filed Against Spain. 3. Upret Price for Union Pacific. Eekels Demands Greater Uniformity. United Pacific Foreclosure Begins. 4. Last Week in Omaha's Social Circle. H. M. S. Pinartore: Past and Present. 5. Storm in Upper Mississippi Valley. Destructive Fire in Sandusky, O. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Iowa Code Revisers Economic. 7. Amusement Notes and Gossip. 8. Echoes from the Ante Rooms. 9. Sketch of Colonel Hoyt. Omaha's Oldest Social Club. 10. "The Movable Many." When Grant Capitalized the Militia. 11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Significance of a Church Office. Review of a Week's History. 14. Commercial and Financial News. German-Americans Are Organizing. 15. In the World of Wheels. Cutting Off Sanitary Inspectors. 16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

CASH IN THE BANKS

More Light on the Situation Concerning Nebraska's Exchequer.

BARTLEY'S SETTLEMENT NOT COMPLETE

Depends on the Supreme Court's Decision on Questions Submitted.

MESERVE AND THE STATE DEPOSITORIES

New Treasurer Asks the Banks to Furnish New Bonds.

WORKING OF THE LAW IN THE PAST

Letter Observed in Most Cases, but Ignored in Some, While a Grave Question is Raised in Four Instances.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—The most interesting feature of the new administration of the state government is the settlement between ex-Treasurer Bartley and State Treasurer Meserve. And yet the public has had little insight into the workings of the transfer. The governor and the treasurer have preserved a dignified reticence in regard to the matter. Treasurer Meserve's hesitancy is that no settlement is being made in cash and that no certificates of deposit or other evidences of indebtedness are being accepted. Cash is being turned into the treasury every day, but neither the treasurer nor his predecessor will say how much.

The new treasurer has refused to accept certificates for the state funds in the depository banks, leaving the matter open until the supreme court decides the question to be submitted it on the first Tuesday in February; but while refusing to accept certificates Treasurer Meserve has intimated to the depository banks that he will accept for any amount of cash they may wish to turn in on account.

As soon as he had taken possession of his office State Treasurer Meserve addressed a letter to the officials of all the solvent depository banks, defining his position and requesting them to turn their holdings of state funds back into the state treasury as soon as possible. He stated further that if any of the banks wished to continue as state depositories they might do so, but that he preferred them to furnish a new bond. Many of the depository banks are adopting the treasurer's suggestion and are forwarding their holdings to the state treasury. Some of them in bulk and others in installments. Two banks have furnished new bonds.

DEALING WITH DEPOSITORIES. It will be Treasurer Meserve's policy to secure new bonds from all state depositories. He does not wish to be understood as questioning the security, but he thinks it will be better for all parties interested that the depository law be enforced in spirit as well as in letter. Many of the depository banks now on file with the auditor date back to the first year of Governor Crouse's administration, in 1858, while still many more date back to the second year of Governor Crouse's term. The following statement shows the depository banks approved by Governor Crouse and the names of the attorneys General, Comptroller and Secretary of State. Included in the list is the amount of state funds held by each bank at the end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1896:

Table listing depository banks and their holdings as of November 30, 1896. Includes entries for First National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, Adams County Bank, etc.

PLAGUE NEWS NOT REASSURING.

Grave Fears that the Infection May Yet Reach Europe.

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LONDON, Jan. 23.—The plague news from Bombay is not reassuring. The government sanitary commissioner has reported seriously on the situation; but Englishmen regard the chances of the plague getting a foothold in Great Britain as remote, owing to the excellent sanitary conditions. But, on the continent, the feeling of alarm has clearly increased during the past week, and the continental press demands the most rigorous inspection of everything imported from India.

Some excitement was caused in Paris during the week by the shipping of a small steamer, bound from London to Paris at Boulogne, a village on the Seine about four miles north of Versailles. A rumor spread that the steamer was infected with the plague, and it transpired she had on board carpets and bedding from India. But it developed later they had been stored in London for the past six months and the authorities allowed her to proceed to Paris.

Along the maritime ports of the Mediterranean littoral grave fears are expressed that the plague will be introduced on the steamers coming from India, and the French minister of the interior, M. Barthou, has ordered large quantities of anti-plague serum to be prepared and sent to the French ports. At a meeting of the council of public assistance in Paris, a note of alarm was struck in a remark that infected Indian carpets may already have been brought into the French capital. Dr. Brouardel, moreover, stated that the danger of the plague reaching Europe was imminent; that the preventative means of France only existed in rudimentary form, that France could do nothing to prevent the entrance of the plague, and could do little to combat it. These grave remarks from Dr. Brouardel at the cabinet council held at the Elysee palace today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, and the minister of the interior, communicated to their colleagues and the president the sanitary measures adopted by the government. These include forbidding pilgrims from leaving Tunis, Algeria and Senegambia for Mecca this year, and President Faure has signed a decree imposing severe penalties upon the import of merchandise from the infected parts of India through other ports than Marseilles, Pauillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, Dunkirk and Antwerp.

The Italian sanitary council has considered the situation, and it is understood that it advises against the project for a general quarantine, as being commercially ruinous and inefficient.

In Germany the plague is viewed through Anglophobe glasses, and Great Britain is attacked for allowing herself to be lulled into a feeling of false security by the Indian authorities and the Bond street press, which is charged with trying to conceal the real danger existing.

Efforts to Purify Bombay. LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Bombay to the Daily Mail says fifty doctors of the India medical service will arrive here shortly. There are now 4,000 people engaged in cleansing and purifying the town. The panic here is as great as ever. The appalling suddenness of death from plague drives the natives wild with fear. No further cases have occurred since the government houses owing to the burning of the infected houses, and this is taken as a strong argument for similar measures on a larger scale.

TRAIN PLUNGES OVER A PRECIPICE.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Word has been received here of a terrible railroad disaster in Barbadoes. A train plunged over a precipice, killing a large number of passengers. No details are given.

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